

iv.) a fatty acid-acceptor substance or a fatty acid-sequestering substance which prevents the blockage of the enzymatic activity of the lipoprotein lipase for a period of time sufficient for releasing, at least in part, fatty acids from the triacylglycerol;

c) determining the capacity of inhibition of the release of the fatty acids resulting from the activity of the lipoprotein lipase, under the action of the potentially active substance, wherein said release of the fatty acid is monitored using an enzymatic technique on the reaction medium; and

d) comparing said determined capacity of inhibition to a control ^{and} of a reference, wherein the control is the capacity of inhibition obtained in the absence of the potentially active substance tested, and wherein the reference is the capacity of inhibition in the presence of an inhibitor known to be active in the field of lipolysis.

45. (New) The method according to claim 44, wherein the cofactor of lipoprotein lipase comprises apolipoprotein C-II.

46. (New) The method according to claim 45, wherein the cofactor of lipoprotein lipase is of human origin.

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47. (New) The method according to claim 44, wherein the fatty acid-acceptor substance or fatty acid-sequestering substance comprises bovine or human albumin.

48. (New) The method according to claim 44, wherein the lipoprotein lipase is obtained from bovine milk or bacteria.

49. (New) The method according to claim 44, wherein the triacylglycerol comprises an acyl part which is obtained from a long chain fatty acid.

50. (New) The method according to claim 44, wherein the triacylglycerol comprises an acyl part comprising 12 to 30 carbon atoms.

51. (New) The method according to claim 49, wherein the acyl part is a straight or branched saturated C₁₂ - C₃₀ chain.

52. (New) The method according to claim 49, wherein the acyl part is a straight or branched unsaturated C₁₂ - C₃₀ chain.

53. (New) The method according to claim 44, wherein the triacylglycerol comprises triolein.

54. (New) The method according to claim 44, wherein said step of placing the substrate in contact comprises:

a) incubating the lipoprotein lipase for a period of time in the presence of the substance which is potentially active as an inhibitor;

b) incubating the substrate which comprises the triacylglycerol in the presence of the lipoprotein lipase cofactor; and

c) incubating the mixture of the triacylglycerol/lipoprotein lipase cofactor in the presence of the lipoprotein lipase and the substance which is potentially active as an inhibitor. *lab*

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55. (New) The method of claim 54, wherein the lipoprotein lipase cofactor comprises apolipoprotein C-II.

56. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the enzymatic technique is observed by colorimetry at a wavelength determined by the particular enzymatic technique utilized, and wherein comparing said determined capacity of inhibition to a control or a reference comprises comparing the optical density obtained at the wavelength.

57. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the enzymatic technique is observed by colorimetry at 550nm and inhibition is determined by the optical density at 550nm which expresses a decrease in the fatty acids synthesized in the reaction medium, which is compared

with the control or with a reference inhibitor, and the positive or negative activity is determined of said substance tested by the observation of a significant or non-significant inhibition effected by said substance tested with respect to the control or to the reference inhibitor.

58. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the potentially active substance is selected from the group consisting of an extract of fucus, an extract of dulse palmaria palmata, an extract of wheat protein, an extract of spiruline, an extract of honeysuckle, an extract of St. John's wort, an extract of rice protein, an extract of liana, an extract of potato, an extract of shiitake, an extract of fresh salmon, an extract of pumpkin, and an extract of lemon.

59. (New) The method of claim 58, wherein said extract is selected from the group consisting of an aqueous or water extract, a hydro alcoholic extract, a hydro glycolic extract, a hydro ethanolic extract, a hydro propylene glycol extract, a hydro butylene glycol extract, and mixtures thereof.

60. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the potentially active substance is an extract of liana.

61. (New) The method of claim 60, wherein the liana is liana Uncaria tomentosa.

62. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the potentially active substance is an extract of St. John's wort.

63. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein said method is used for selecting a substance potentially having an activity selected from a lipolytic activity and a slimming activity.

64. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein said method is used for evaluating the activity of a substance which can be used in a cosmetic composition for the care of fatty deposits or slimming.